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*Polyporus tulipiferae*, Schweinitz, Syn. Car. 1822. *Polyporus corticola*, var. *tulipiferae*, Fries, Elenchus I. 1828. *Irpea tulipiferae*, Schweinitz, N. A. Fungi, 1834. *Poria tulipiferae*, Saccardo, Sylloge VI. 1888.

It is not a *Poria*, because it is not truly resupinate; when fully grown it has a distinct reflexed pileus. The hymenium is at first wholly porose and the species might be called *Poly-stictus tulipiferae*. The early stage is liable to be confused with *Merulius corium* Fr. I have seen it labeled *Polyporus niphodes* B. & Br., which may be true for all I know, but Schweinitz's name must take precedence. The favorite habitat of the species is on the timber of the *Liriodendron*, but it abounds on branches of Hickory and it may be found on *Acer*, *Fagus*, and other trees. I have never seen it on Pine or any other Evergreen.

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## PRELIMINARY NOTE ON TWO NEW GENERA OF BASIDIOMYCETES.

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### I. TREMELLODENDRON, A NEW GENUS OF TREMELLINEAE.

In studying the structure of *Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw., a little more than a year ago, I was surprised to find that they are not members of the *Thelephoraceae*, but belong in the *Tremellineae*, on account of the globose, cruciately divided basidia. They differ quite markedly from any of the described genera of the Tremellineae, but approach nearest (especially *T. candida*), perhaps, to *Sebacina* Tul. In *Sebacina* Tul., however, the plants are effuse and incrusting, only rising from the substratum in an irregular manner, or when encrusting erect objects, as grasses, herbs, sticks, etc. *T. candida* (Schw.), Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw. normally grow erect from the substratum and have a characteristic, more or less dendroid branching. They represent the type of a new genus for which I propose the name **TREMELLODENDRON** Atkinson n. g., with *Tremello-dendron candidum* (*Merisma candida* Schw.), and *Tremello-dendron schweinitzii* (*Thelephora schweinitzii* Pk., *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers.) as representative species (at least in part), for it appears that there are true *Thelephorae* which are nearly or quite impossible to separate from *T. pallida* Schw., without an examination of the hymenium.

### II. EOCRONARTIUM, A NEW GENUS OF AURICULARIACEAE.

This very interesting plant might very easily be mistaken for *Typhula muscicola* if the spores and basidia were not carefully examined. The plant was collected on living moss, July 8, 1902,

by H. H. Whetzel. The basidia are curved, transversely divided, and formed on the outside of the long, slender, erect, fruit body. It represents the type of a new genus for which I propose the name *EOCRONARTIUM*. The use of this name does not imply that this plant is the direct progenitor of *Cronartium* of the Uredineae, but its form, habitat, and fructification forcibly suggest that it represents a type of the lower Basidiomycetes closely related phylogenetically with *Cronartium*. This suggestion is even more striking when we know that the long, slender, columnar fruit body of *Cronartium* forms the curved, transversely septate promycelia, bearing the sporidia, as soon as mature; and the question may well be asked if the Uredineae do not represent a group of later development than the Auriculariaceae, and greatly specialized through a long period of parasitism.

The new genus may be provisionally characterized as follows:

*EOCRONARTIUM* Atkinson n. g.—Plants standing out from the substratum, more or less erect, filiform, or columnar, tough, subgelatinous when fresh. Hymenium covering all sides, and exposed. Basidia curved or flexuous, slender, transversely divided, sterigmata about four (vary 3-5, etc.). Spores continuous, white, hyaline, germinating without division and forming one or several threads. One species at present known.

*EOCRONARTIUM TYPHULOIDES* Atkinson n. sp.—Plants pallid, or white, filiform, tapering gradually downward to a very slender base, 10-15 mm. high, .5-1 mm. thick. Bases free, but when the plants are numerous the clavulae of several adjacent ones may touch and in the course of development become grown together so that it gives the appearance of a stout, longitudinally grooved body with several stalks. Where the plants are more scattered, they remain simple. Basidia curved or more or less sinuous, 25-40x6-9  $\mu$ , 3-5 septate. Sterigmata flexuous elongate, usually 10-20 x 3-4  $\mu$ . Spores fusoid, curved or inequilateral granular, 18-24 x 3.5-5  $\mu$ .

The plants are tough, pallid when fresh, but whiter when dry. In attempting to cut or break them, they stretch slightly, suggesting the consistency of rubber. Parasitic on mosses, Cascadilla woods, Ithaca, N. Y., July 8, 1902, C. U. herb. No. 9693; and other places at Ithaca.

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